

For Sale.
MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.,
 BEG to announce the ARRIVAL of the following FIRST CLASS
 S T O R E S, &c.
 Ex "OCEANIC,"
 "LORD OF THE ISLES,"
 And Other Late Arrivals.

Finest California BUTTER in Rolls.
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 Pine Apple CHEESE.
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 Finest CAVIARE and SARDELLES.

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 "No Plus Ultra" APPLE RINGS.
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 PEANUTS.
 COMB HONEY in Frames.
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 BROUHAN'S TURKEY & TONGUE.
 Do. LUNCH TONGUE.
 Do. Compressed HAM.
 L. McNEIL & LIBBY'S Compressed HAM.
 L. McNEIL & LIBBY'S Corned BEEF.
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 Green TURTLE, 1lb. and 2lb. tins.
 Boneless Spiced PIG'S FEET.
 Assorted Devilled MEATS.
 Baked PORK and BEANS.

CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s GINGER CAKES.
 CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s SODA BISCUITS.
 CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s OYST-TER CRACKERS.
 WAFER BISCUITS per Pound.
 OATMEAL in Cans.
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 CUTTING'S Assorted DESSERT FRUITS.
 Do. QUEEN'S OLIVES.
 Do. Pickled LINES.
 Do. Stuffed PEPPERS.
 Do. ASPARAGUS.
 Do. Asst. Corned VEGETABLES.
 Do. Assorted PICKLES.
 Do. Assorted SAUCES.

White BEANS.
 Split PEAS.
 Mess' PORK and BEEF.
 BORDEN'S Condensed MILK (very fresh).
 &c., &c., &c.

CRONSE & BLACKWELL'S
 HOUSEHOLD STORES.

MULSOW'S
 Assorted German SAUSAGES.
 Do. Do. VEGETABLES.
 Long ASPARAGUS (very fine).

PHILIPPE & CANAUD'S
 SARDINES. Assorted PATES.

JOHN MOIR & SONS'
 Celebrated Family STORES.
 Game PIES, Veal and Ham PIES.
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 Bologna SAUSAGES.
 Pork SAUSAGES. SAVELOYS.
 SALMON CUTLETS (in Indian Sauce).
 HADDOCK ROES. Fried SOLES.
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 HERRINGS & LA SARDINE.
 OATMEAL, &c., &c.

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The Latest and most Popular
 NOVELS.
 By FIRST-CLASS AUTHORS.
 DICTIONARIES,
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"Cable Coll," "Perfection" and "Empress of India"
TOBACCO'S.

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 Cavite CHEROOTS.
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 Principe CIGARS.
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 Breech loading Central Fire FOWLING PIECES.
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Hongkong, October 15, 1879.

For Sale.
Volume Eighth of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

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"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Comparative Chinese Family Law.
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 Hongkong, November 23, 1879.

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YANG-SHUI, or, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.
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 Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.
 Hongkong, July 31, 1879.

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THE AMENDED HONG LIST,

in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

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OF

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A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PIRING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADEMECUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS.

by WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNY, and CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNY, PH.D.

LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co.

HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important Sites and Monuments, notes on the CLIMATE and general TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EXCHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION, DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY. Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode of living.

In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1865, including POLITICAL EVENTS, Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the passing of important ORDINANCES, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable PIRACIES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS, FIRES and Criminal TRIALS, ADDRESSES and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious INDEX at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

TO BE LET.

GROUND FLOOR OF HOUSE, No. 3, MARINE LOT No. 65, Praya, Wan-chai, formerly known as the "BLUE HOUSES," with possession on 1st December.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, November 13, 1879. del

TO LET.

TWO Commodious HOUSES Situated in PEEL STREET Nos. 13A and 13B, with Gas and Water laid on.

For further Particulars and Conditions, apply to the Undersigned here.

YEUNG MAW,

No. 33, Gage Street.

Hongkong, October 31, 1879. del

"ROSE VILLAS"—EAST.

SIX ROOMS, upon BONHAM and ROBINSON ROADS. GAS, WATER, FLOWER and VEGETABLE GARDEN, STABLE and TENNIS LAWN.

Apply to **SEAR & DANBY,**

No. 6, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS STONE FLOORED GO-DOWN, Situated upon MARINE LOT 10. Possession from 1st December next.

Also, the Two HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, now in the occupation of the TEMPERANCE HALL. Possession from 1st December.

Apply to **DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.**

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED OR STORAGE in GODOWNS in PEDDAR'S WHARF BUILDINGS, at Moderate Terms.

Apply to **G. R. LAMBERT.**

Hongkong, August 9, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

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Hongkong, July 31, 1879.

Accidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIO will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, December 3rd, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 2nd December. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN PASSENGER TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, October 24, 1879. de3

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF PEKING will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th December, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, to Trinidad, Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. of the 23rd December. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 20, 1879. de24

TO LET.

GROUND FLOOR OF HOUSE, No. 3, MARINE LOT No. 65, Praya, Wan-chai, formerly known as the "BLUE HOUSES," with possession on 1st December.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, November 13, 1879. del

TO LET.

TWO Commodious HOUSES Situated in PEEL STREET Nos. 13A and 13B, with Gas and Water laid on.

For further Particulars and Conditions, apply to the Undersigned here.

YEUNG MAW,

No. 33, Gage Street.

Hongkong, October 31, 1879. del

"ROSE VILLAS"—EAST.

SIX ROOMS, upon BONHAM and ROBINSON ROADS. GAS, WATER, FLOWER and VEGETABLE GARDEN, STABLE and TENNIS LAWN.

Apply to **SEAR & DANBY,**

No. 6, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS STONE FLOORED GO-DOWN, Situated upon MARINE LOT 10. Possession from 1st December next.

Also, the Two HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, now in the occupation of the TEMPERANCE HALL. Possession from 1st December.

Apply to **DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.**

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED OR STORAGE in GODOWNS in PEDDAR'S WHARF BUILDINGS, at Moderate Terms.

Apply to **G. R. LAMBERT.**

Hongkong, August 9, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to **MEYER & Co.**

Hongkong, July 31, 1879.

Insurances.
CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,

Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to **ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.**

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000 "

Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000 "

Annual Income £ 250,000 "

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 5, 1875.

Insurances.
SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2ja80

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3ja80

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 206,370

TOTAL CAPITAL and AC- CUMULATION, 25th April, 1879.....Tls. 856,370

Directors.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

M. W. BOYD, Esq. | Wm. MEYERINK, Esq. C. LUCAS, Esq. | S. D. WERN, Esq.

Intimations.

VICTORIA REGATTA.
TWENTY-FOURTH MEETING.FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
19TH AND 20TH DECEMBER, 1879.

FIRST DAY,

Friday, 19th December, 1879.

FIRST RACE.—1 P.M.—Junior Sculls. For Single Pair Sculling Boats. Entrance \$5. Distance One Mile. Prize, "Brokers' Cup." Open to any one who has never won a Sculling Race in China and Japan.

SECOND RACE.—1.30 P.M.—For Gigs pulled by European Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of any Regiment or Corps in Garrison, or by European Members of the Police Force. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Outrigged Boats excluded.

THIRD RACE.—2 P.M.—The "Chairman's Cup," for Four Oared Canton Cutters. Distance One mile-and-a-half. Entrance \$10.

FOURTH RACE.—2.30 P.M.—For Men-of-War Gigs and Whalers. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Time for Oars, 8 seconds per Oar.

FIFTH RACE.—3 P.M.—"Senior Sculls." Cup presented by the Purser Community. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$5.

SIXTH RACE.—3.30 P.M.—For House Boats and Gigs pulled by Chinamen. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Time for Oars, 6 seconds per Oar.

SEVENTH RACE.—4 P.M.—International Race. "Challenge Cup," presented by the Merchants of Hongkong—for Four Oared Canton Cutters. To be won two consecutive years before being held. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$10.

SAILING RACE.—For Men-of-War Boats, any Rig. Entrance \$2. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10.

SAILING RACE.—For Sailing Ships' Boats only. Entrance \$2. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10.

YACHT RACE.—For all Yachts. Entrance \$5. Time allowed for Tonnage, 15 seconds per ton. Cup presented by the Victoria Recreation Club.

SECOND DAY,

Saturday, 20th December, 1879.

FIRST RACE.—1 P.M.—For Gigs pulled by European Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of any Regiment or Corps in Garrison, or by European Members of the Police Force. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Winner of Second Race on first day and Outrigged Boats excluded.

SECOND RACE.—1.30 P.M.—For House Boats and Gigs pulled by Chinamen. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Winner of Sixth Race on first day excluded. Time for Oars, 6 seconds per Oar.

THIRD RACE.—2 P.M.—"Member's Cup," presented by Members of the Victoria Recreation Club—for Four Oared Canton Cutters. Distance One mile-and-a-half. Entrance \$10. Winner of "The Chairman's Cup" excluded.

FOURTH RACE.—2.30 P.M.—For Men-of-War Cutters. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10. No time allowed for Oars.

FIFTH RACE.—3 P.M.—"Ladies' Purse." For Single Pair Sculling Boats. Round Stake Boats and back to Flag Ship. Entrance \$5. Open to anyone who has never won a Sculling Race in China or Japan previous to this Meeting.

SIXTH RACE.—3.30 P.M.—"German Cup," open to all Members and Honorary Members of the Victoria Recreation Club, to be rowed in Canton Fours. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$10.

SEVENTH RACE.—4 P.M.—Race between Officers of H. M. S. Iron Duke and Officers of H. M. Fleet in harbour. Cup presented by the Members of the Hongkong Club. To be rowed in 5 or 6-oared R.N. Gigs or Whalers. Time allowance, 8 seconds per Oar. Any number of Boats on either side allowed to compete. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$10.

EIGHTH RACE.—4.30 P.M.—"American Cup," open to all Members and Honorary Members of the Victoria Recreation Club, to be rowed in Canton Fours. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$10.

SAILING RACE.—For all open Boats, Chinese excluded. Entrance \$2. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10.

YACHT RACE.—For all Yachts. Entrance \$5. Time allowed for Tonnage, 15 seconds per ton. Cup presented by the Victoria Recreation Club.

L. B. FRIEND,

Hon. Secretary, Victoria Recreation Club.

Entries will be received by:—Messrs H. E. WOODHOUSE, E. BEART, W. HYNES, Captain ANNESLEY, R.N., Lieut. J. A. BENNETT, 27th Regt.; or to L. B. FRIEND (Hon. Secretary).

Hongkong, November 26, 1879. de20

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 56 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

Intimations.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

B. SPRATT & Co. have lately added an Extensive MACHINE SHOP and other APPLIANCES to the former Advantages of these Docks.

The DIMENSIONS of the Dock are:—460 Feet, on the Blocks; 92 Feet Wide; Ordinary Tides, 21 Ft.; Spring Tides, 24 Ft.

Office, 20, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, October 4, 1879. de30

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

A. S. O. X. U. S.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. Euphrate, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 2 p.m. To-day, the 26th inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Under-Signed.

Goods remaining unclaimed after WEDNESDAY, the 27th December at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, November 26, 1879. de3

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by Steamship BELGIC are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns, at Wanchai, from whence delivery may be obtained, on countersignature of Bills of Lading.

Goods remaining unclaimed after the 3rd Proximo will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. M. BLANCHARD, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, October 24, 1879. de1

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "TAKASAGO MARU," FROM KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after TUESDAY, the 26th inst., will be landed and stored at Consignees' expense and risk.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. Co., 6, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, November 24, 1879. de1

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-Signed for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Amazone.

SP. Order, 111 bags Sharp Stones, from Madras.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, November 21, 1879.

BRITISH BARQUE PAMPERO, FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-Signed for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, November 18, 1879. de1

To-day's Advertisements.

GLASGOW BANK FAILURE.

CLEARING OFF the present STOCK at a GREAT REDUCTION for a Few Days Only.

BUCHANAN, PEARSON & Co., 42, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, November 29, 1879.

LOST.

A PARCEL of MANILA LOTTERY TICKETS ex Emerald from JAMINA, November 11th, containing the following Numbers, for the December drawing:—

23 Tickets,.....No. 1,940 @ 1,962
23 " " " 2,623 " 2,645
23 " " " 3,768 " 3,790
23 " " " 4,397 " 4,419
23 " " " 5,448 " 5,470
23 " " " 6,196 " 6,219
23 " " " 7,790 " 7,813
23 " " " 8,479 " 8,502
23 " " " 9,081 " 9,104
23 " " " 10,471 " 10,494
23 " " " 11,496 " 11,519

The Manila Government have been notified of the Loss, and any Prizes which may be drawn on the above Tickets will not be paid.

The Finder will be suitably Rewarded, if necessary, by Returning the package to the Under-Signed.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, November 29, 1879.

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,
December 3rd, 1879.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
H. F. J. POPE HENNESSY, C.M.G.,
GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CHARITABLE CONCERT.

For the Benefit of the Orphans of
the Italian Convent.

By the CHARITY of SIGNOR AUGUSTO CAGLI
and all the ARTISTS of the ROYAL
ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

Prices of Admission:
Dress Circle and Stalls,.....\$2.
Back Seats,.....\$1.

Doors open at 8.30; performance to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

Programme will appear on MONDAY, the 1st December, 1879.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs KELLY and WALSH'S.

Hongkong, November 29, 1879. de4

HONGKONG ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERLY ROOM, 28th Nov., 1879.

MEMBERS are requested to RETURN their ARMS and ACCOUTREMENTS into Store by TUESDAY, the 2nd Proximo.

The Storeman will be at the Orderly Room every day up to 4 p.m. to receive them.

ARMS, &c., will be re-issued on SATURDAY, the 6th Proximo.

A. COXON,
de6 Captain-Commandant H. K. A. V.

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship "EMERALDA,"
Capt. TALBOT, will be de-
spatched for the above Port
on MONDAY, the 1st Prox., at 7 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, November 29, 1879. de1

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "KWANGTUNG,"
Capt. ABBOTT, will be de-
spatched for the above Ports
on TUESDAY, the 2nd Proximo, at Day-
light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, November 29, 1879. de2

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 2nd Dec., at Noon, at his Auction Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,—

BLUE PILOT CLOTH, Brown Pilot Cloth, Grey Meltons, Tweeds, Buckskins, Fancy Flannels, Blue Serge, Union Flannel, Wool Mitts, Wool Scarves, etc.

150 boxes Candles.

10 casks Washing Soda.

50 doz. Day and Martin's Shoe Black-
ing.

10 casks Split Peas.

10 casks Sardines.

100 boxes each 28 lb. Pale Hard Wash-
ing Soap.

An Invoice of Morton's STORES,
comprising: Pickles, Table Salt, Table Vinegar, Mustard, Salad Oil, Confection-
ery, Olives, Capers, Lea and Perrins' Sauce, Green Peas, Salmon in 1-lb. tins, etc., etc.

Casks of Guinness' Stout by Burke, in quarts and pints; Cognac Brandy, Kin-
ahan's Whisky, Old Tom, Ginger Wine, Beer, Bonekamp Bitters, etc., etc.

Turkish Towels, Huckaback Towels, Bracons, Cotton Thread, Prints, Socks, etc.

5 cases Loaf Sugar, small sized
Loaves.

15 cases each 25 doz. Tumblers,
Hubbuck's White Zinc, White Lead,
Turpentine, etc.

2 cases Assorted Envelopes.

2 cases Magneta Dyes in Tins.

And a Variety of Other GOODS.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Nov. 29, 1879. de2

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE.

THE S. S. NIGATA MARU, Captain
WALKER, due here on or about the
8th Dec., will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 13th Dec., at Day-
light.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to 6 p.m. of 12th Dec.

No Bill of Lading signed under \$2 Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board before delivery is taken; otherwise they will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
To KOBE.....Cabin \$60. Steerage \$15.
" YOKOHAMA & DO. \$75. DO. \$20.
" NAGASAKI.....

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CARGO PASSAGES.

CARGO and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's OFFICES, No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, November 29, 1879. de13

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

HAZEL HOLME, British barque, Capt. J. W. Millican—Vogel & Co.

OBERON, German barque, Captain S. S. Schmidt—Arnhold, Karber, & Co.

EBENEZER, British barkentine, Captain J. Milne—Melchers & Co.

PALMA, German barque, Capt. Bluge—Melchers & Co.

HONGKONG, German 3-masted schooner, Captain Carl Oom—Wilder & Co.

YORSTOWN, American ship, Capt. J. F. Murphy—Order.

PEHO, German barque, Capt. Seekamp—Siemssen & Co.

PRIMUS, Russian ship, Captain Th. W. Bergman—Order.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 28, *Me-li*, Chinese steamer, 181, R. Marsden, Haiphong Nov. 24, and Hoibow 27, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Nov. 29, *P. Perthes*, German barque, 446, H. Walter, Newchwang Nov. 20, Beans.—SIEMSEN & Co.

Nov. 29, *Courrier*, French barque, 346, La Porte, Newchwang Nov. 18, Beans.—CARLOWITZ & Co.

Nov. 29, *H. Printzenberg*, Ger. barque, 553, Schoneemann, Swatow Nov. 23, Ballast.—MELOCHERS & Co.

Nov. 29, *Esmeralda*, British steamer, 335, R. Talbot, Manila Nov. 26, General.—RUSSELL & Co.

Nov. 29, *Yottung*, British steamer, 286, D. McDougall, Swatow Nov. 23, General.—KWOK AOEHOON.

Nov. 29, *Claro Babayan*, British barque, 358, Polson, Newchwang Nov. 17, Beans.—CHANG WOO.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 29, *Ta-lee*, for Bangkok.

23, *Yangzee*, for Macao and Shanghai.

23, *Takasago Maru*, for Kobe, &c.

23, *Djemnah*, for Marseilles, &c.

23, *Normandy*, for Melbourne, &c.

CLEARED.

Carisbrooke, for Swatow and Amoy.

Albay, for Amoy, &c.

Ingeburg, for Manila.

Brennero, for Iloilo.

Jules Dufaure, for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *H. Printzenberg*, from Swatow, Mrs Meyer.

Per *Yottung*, from Swatow, Messrs Welsh and Kirkwood, Dr. Deane, and 160 Chinese.

Per *Me-li*, from Haiphong, &c., 21 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Djemnah*, for Saigon, Mr Roques, Scouts Benjamin, Rose de Lima and Marie Xavier, Mrs MacCraith, and 10 Chinese; for Singapore, Mr A. L. S. del Aguila, Mr A. Hayne, and Mrs Foster, Mr Putsch, Mr Ringrose and servant, Mr Lee-tee-joo and servant.—From Shanghai: for Suez, Mr Kaminski; for Port Said, Mr Wich-makoff; for Marseilles, Mr and Mrs Anderson, infant and amah, Messrs P. Dieckmann, Y. Florent, and Atkinson.—From Yokohama: for Saigon, Mr Guillevis; for Naples, Messrs Ricciardi, de Cristoforo, Marsafa, Graffi, Velini, Vignano, and Gerosa; for Marseilles, Mr Dubouquet, junr. and 2 children, Mr Shumouko, H. E. and Mrs Mori Armori and 2 children, Messrs Ikutaro Shunizou, Dajao Shindo, Kinodjo Momme, Tanenori Shimata, Tetsuya Nishikawa, Kevanichi Kubota, Sasaki, Pousset, W. Cotter, Arishaki Mori, Buhastiro Yamashaki, and Hisajao Miyakawa.

Per *Takasago Maru*, for Kobe, &c., 2 Europeans, and 10 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Chinese steamer *Me-li* reports: Light breeze and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Esmeralda* reports: Strong monsoon and high sea throughout the passage.

The British steamer *Yottung* reports: Fine monsoon throughout. Spoke *Claro Babayan* and *Sunderland*.

The British barque *Claro Babayan* reports: First part of passage light air of wind, from Shanghai fresh N.E. wind for 4 days.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For MANILA.—Per *Esmeralda</*

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next AUSTRALIAN MAIL may be expected here on or about the 4th proximo, by the E. & A. steamer *Bowen*, which left Singapore on the 26th inst.

The next ENGLISH MAIL may be expected to arrive here, per P. & O. steamer *Peshawar*, on Friday next, the 5th December.

The next AMERICAN MAIL may be looked for here on or about the 14th December by the P.M.S. City of Peking, which left San Francisco on the 15th Nov.

H.M.S. *Orontes*, with the second battalion of the 3rd Buffs on board arrived at Singapore yesterday from the Cape. She takes home the 74th Highlanders, thus relieved.

The P. & O. steamer *Peshawar*, bringing the London mails of the 24th October, left Singapore for Hongkong at 6 o'clock on Friday evening (yesterday), and may be expected here on Friday next, the 5th December.

A MEETING of subscribers and friends interested in the Hongkong Public School, will be held in the Library of St. Paul's College on Thursday next, at 4 p.m., to elect a permanent committee and make other arrangements for the commencement and carrying on of the School.

To maintain intact their absolute right of proprietorship in the military road the War Department close them strictly for 24 hours once a year. This form was observed to-day, when the several military roads usually open to the public were barred and sentries placed guarding the different points of obstruction.

CONSTABLE McDougal, who at the Criminal Sessions last week was acquitted of the charge preferred against him arising from his having when labouring under insanity attempted to cut his wife's throat, will shortly be removed from the Gaol Hospital to the temporary Lunatic Asylum in Hollywood Road.

In the September-October number of the *China Review*, appears a very exhaustive article on the Comparative Family Law of the Chinese, from the pen of Mr. E. H. Parker, H. M. Consular Service, Canton. As special attention has lately been directed to this subject in Hongkong and China generally, we understand that a limited number of copies of this article have been printed in a separate pamphlet form, which may be had on application to the usual booksellers.

His Excellency A. Mori, the Japanese Minister accredited to the Court of St. James, embarked on board the French mail steamer *Djemah* this morning at half-past eleven. H. E. was accompanied on board by Major Palmer, R.E., aide-de-camp, H. E. the Governor escorting Madame Mori as far as the Murray Pier, whence the embarkation took place. A guard of honor, with the Band and Regimental Colors of the 27th Infantry, was present, and the Royal Artillery fired a salute of fifteen guns.

SERGEANT Ryan of the Naval Yard Police died this morning at 6 o'clock after an illness of two days. Deceased, who was 56 years of age, was much respected by his officers and comrades in the Force. The funeral took place this afternoon with the usual naval honours, the firing party being composed of his late comrades. The whole of the employees of the Yard as well as the whole of the European town police off duty attended. Sergeant Ryan had just completed five years' service in the Naval Yard to-day. He had formerly served in the Irish Constabulary.

THE Hongkong Volunteers held a parade last night, when three gun detachments mustered and were put through a variety of evolutions with the 7-pdr. field-guns by Captain J. J. Francis. Advantage is taken of moonlight nights, when many of the members can be present who could not attend during the business hours of the day. The Commandant, who was also present, watched the proceedings very closely, and announced, before dismissing the parade, that on Tuesday evening next it is intended to have a march out to the Wong Nei Cheong valley, when firing with blank ammunition will be practiced. It is to be hoped that a good muster will be made.

We give in an abridged form in another column an important judgment by the Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, in an action by a Chinese firm of timber merchants against the Union Insurance Society of Canton, to recover \$9,000 on insurances on certain timber lost by the *Magnolia* on a voyage from Singapore to Shanghai. The insurances with other offices brought the total up to \$38,000 on the whole timber, which the Judge found to be only 15 per cent of its value. There are some important points decided by this case. Judgment for plaintiff. The *Straits Times* says the Insurance Office have been considerably astonished by the judgment, no suspicion having crossed their minds

that the pleas they relied on would not be a safe and complete answer to the action.

THE yacht race to-day turned out a veritable drifting match, as the wind died out soon after the start, and the boats had to anchor over and over again. They drifted together however, and when a light air sprung up from the Westward they made a very pretty picture as they ran up to the shipping. Here the wind shifted to a light easterly air, and *Naomi* went to the front, *Naiad* and *Ariel* next. *Wave* got in towards the Hongkong shore, and meeting the flood tide, which was just beginning to make, fell to leeward. *Naomi* ran into a calm off the *Meanees*, and *Naiad* and *Ariel* managed to escape past her, *Wave* also coming up with the last of the wind. Another shift of wind from S.E. sent *Naiad* and *Ariel* to the Dock Bay, but as there was now no chance of finishing the match before six o'clock, *Naomi* and *Wave* hauled down their racing flags and anchored. The other two held on for fun, but eventually gave up also. The match will be resailed on a day hereafter to be fixed.

THE Hongkong Catholic Register quotes from a letter, dated Lisbon, the 28th September:—

"The worthy Deputy for Macao, Sr. Searnchia, had a long list of proposals to make, such as our missions in China, public instruction at Macao, public works, &c., but the last sitting was not a fit occasion to ventilate such questions, and in the interval that has elapsed the political agitation that have taken place thoroughly upset the whole of his programme. Deputy Pires de Lima thought that the affairs of our Missions in China should be brought to the notice of the house simultaneously with the consideration of the Estimates. Sr. Searnchia, however, entertained a different opinion, and had not therefore put in an appearance. The question has nevertheless been ably treated by Sr. Lima. Sr. Searnchia is conscious of the depressed state of Macao, and the troubles and privations its inhabitants are suffering, and what pains him continually is his utter inability to remove for the present the evils that are assailing that colony. So much has been said lately of our treaty with China, that the country seems to have risen from a lethargy. The Minister for Foreign Affairs is seriously considering the matter, and had a long conference on this head with the new Governor of Macao, who left Marseilles on the 12th October. The people of Macao will do well to reappoint Sr. Searnchia in the next elections, for no one is more conversant with Macao affairs, and so likely to have at heart the interest of that Colony and make it his own, as His Excellency."

THE "Yee Hane Association," a Chinese benevolent society, has filed articles of incorporation in San Francisco. Directors: Lee See Cheok, Wong Chee, Jerome Millard, George Hammett and Michael B. Thompson.

"A BRITISH SHIPMASTER" writes to the Siam paper asking for the latitudes and longitudes of the dangerous sunken rocks, in the track of vessels on the east coast, that have lately been marked by some buoys, and asks whether they are in the way of homeward-bound vessels to Europe, who may seek to keep the weather coast aboard whilst passing down the Gulf at this season of the year. He says:—"It is customary to give official notice of such work being done, but I have not been able to find any." The *Advertiser* adds:—"The information would be very valuable, and we hope that some of the nautical gentlemen who placed those buoys will give the desired information for the benefit of the sea-faring community. The information ought to be available for the foreign ships, and the native craft that may be obliged to sail in their vicinity."

Funny Folks has the following reference to the Bellios Scholarships, under the heading, "Our Modest Premier":—

His refusal of the Wreath was a surprise for some short-sighted and malevolently-disposed individuals, who had never got at the essentially modest bottom of the Disraelian character; but what will be their astonishment when the fact is made known that his lordship has emphatically rejected another testimonial: he will have neither chaplet at the Crystal Palace nor statue at Hongkong. To M. Bellios, an opium merchant, who wanted to spend a thousand pounds on an effigy of the Premier, his lordship has said, magnanimously: "Let the money be spent in the advancement of learning. Let my testimonial take the form of Chinese verbs in little boys' heads."

This is very beautiful; but it is only the beginning of a characteristic transformation of the statesman whom rude Radicals have not been ashamed to call the political harlequin. It is reported in the best society that his lordship will shortly divest himself of his Garter, and present the insignia to Mr. Gladstone in the Californian casket. He is expected at the same time to offer his hand to Robert Lowe, and to publicly confess that the winners of the Berlin trick were really Bismarck and Gortschakoff. At the same time Mr. Montague Corry will be presented to the world as the veritable Prime Minister, and after a public burning of *Vivian Grey* and *Lothair*, his lordship will retire to La Trappe in a hair shirt.

"An old Shipmaster" sends the following to the Siam paper, concerning the loss of the Siamese barque *Pai De Ma De*, only three of the crew of which were saved by the steamer *Dale*—the serang and two sailors:—

By some mistake the name of the captain was put down as W. Saxtorpe, who on account of illness left the vessel here. The *Pai De Ma De* was commanded by a Swede, named Sygelow, his mate was an American. It is a sad loss of life, and the question is naturally brought before the public, could such heavy loss of life, which has, in later years, been in consequence of so many Siamese vessels being lost, be avoided. First the pay given the captain is too small to enable him to pay a passed man, and the result is that the vessel generally goes without a proper mate. Secondly, the practice of the Chinese clerk recommending

the Captain to the owners is bad, as the clerk naturally looks more to the largeness of his remuneration than to the ability of the man, of which he can be no judge, and furthermore the knowledge of being able to procure another fee could entice such clerk to induce the owner to discharge his captain and then recommend another, the fee being, I am told, often as high as \$200, no small addition to his salary. Thirdly, I will remark, that to avoid expenses, vessels often leave Bangkok with insufficient sails, and in want of small repairs recommended to the owner by the captain, but hid from and not recommended to the surveyor. Could it not be possible to make the Siam ship-owners see that it is "penny wise and pound foolish," and that they are indirectly responsible for the lives of the poor men who go down in their service?

REFERRING to the same subject as we wrote on last night, the *Ceylon Observer* writes:—

The practice of sending out proteges of the Colonial Office to fill three out of the four civil seats in the Executive Council is prejudicial to the best interests of the Colony. The effort upon our covenanted Civil Servants is most detrimental. It destroys the esprit de corps in the higher ranks which a share in the Government, with its corresponding responsibility, could not fail to induce and strengthen. In place of looking up to the Governor and his Executive Council, the really able and experienced officers in the Ceylon Civil Service must often be tempted to despise them. There seems to be not the slightest encouragement now for the young, clever aspirant civilian in his study of local history, languages, law or administration, to dream that he may leave a corner in his portfolio for the future royal commission of Auditor General, Treasurer or Colonial Secretary. Instead of improving we are going back in a terrible way. Philip Anstruther rose from a Writership to the Colonial Secretaryship of the island, and no man ever possessed the confidence of the people to the same extent as he did. All his predecessors in the secretariat were, we believe, trained Ceylon civilians. Philip Wedderburn began with a Writership and passed from holding a Government Agency and for a short time the Auditor-Generalship and the Colonial Secretaryship, to the Governorship of another colony. Charles MacCarthy (who came to us by the way from the Turks or Bahamas Islands) was permitted to fill successively the posts of Auditor-General, Colonial Secretary and Governor of this island. William Charles Gibson rose from the rank of Writer to be Auditor-General and eventually Colonial Secretary. But for the last twenty years no trained Ceylon Civil Servant proper has been admitted to a seat in the Executive Council of the Colony.

CRICKET.

EAST V. WEST.

This match was played this afternoon and left drawn for want of time. The East ran up 148, Munro being responsible for 63 quickly put together, and ridges for 41. The West had 74 for 5 wickets at the call of time. The following is the score:—

EAST.
Captain Stainforth, 27th, b. Fynes, 17
Dr. Bridges, a.m.p., c. Darby b. Fynes, 41
H. E. Wedderburn b. Fynes, 40
S. M. Munro b. Darby, 63
W. S. Young b. Darby, 9
Lt. J. Walcott, a.m.p., b. Fynes, 5
Lt. H. L. M.L. Young b. Moberley, 1
Lt. Moody, a.m.p., c. West b. Friend, 2
W. W. Weston, b. Fynes, 0
O. Cottell, b. Friend, 0
Inglis, not out, 0
Leg byes 3, wides 5, 8
Total, 148

The wickets fell:—1 for 31; 2 for 31; 3 for 109; 4 for 119; 5 for 122; 6 for 134; 7 for 139; 8 for 139; 9 for 140; and 10 for 148.

WEST.
L. B. Friend, a.m.p., b. Munro, 6
H. de C. Forbes, l.b.w. b. Inglis, 15
J. West b. Bridges b. Walcott, 15
F. N. Clarke b. Inglis, 10
W. Fynes, c. b. Walcott, 4
H. Taylor, not out, 3
W. H. E. Darby not out, 12
S. M. Moberley, 12
H. Matchett, 1
H. Tannard, 27th, 1
A. K. Bandy, 1
Leg byes 1, wides 4, 5
Total, 74

The wickets fell:—1 for 19; 2 for 31; 3 for 52; 4 for 55; 5 for 50.

FATAL RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT.

INQUEST.

An inquest was held at the Tung Wah Hospital this afternoon before the Coroner, C. V. Cragh, Esq., and the following gentlemen as a jury:—Messrs A. J. Gordon, G. A. Grossman and T. I. Bowler, on the body of one Lee Au, a coolie 31 years of age.

Poon Pow Shan, Surgeon in the Tung Wah Hospital, stated that the deceased was admitted on the 11th inst. and had been under treatment since that date. He had two broken ribs, the bones projecting through the skin, causing great loss of blood, a severe cut over the left eye, three cuts on the right foot and another on the left knee. Deceased died this morning from the injuries he had received.

To the Jury:—I tried to put back and set the bones by pushing them back with my hands. The liver must have been injured.

Cheung Apou, the foreman engaged in rebuilding a house in Wellington Street, stated that on the 11th inst., about 200 coolies were employed on the building. The deceased was one of them, and had been employed for several days carrying earth. On the morning of the 11th he was digging near a pile of bricks, about one ohung, square (11 English ft.) Witness cautioned deceased and told him to go further from the pile as he considered it dangerous. Shortly afterwards he saw deceased pull a piece of timber from under the bricks and they immediately fell upon him and covered his body. Assistance was at once rendered and deceased was removed to the hospital. He was sensible and could speak, but was unable to walk.

The Surgeon recalled, stated:—A register taken in the hospital of all patients admitted, and in the case of death the relatives are notified. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Mr Bowler gave it as his opinion that the man would probably have survived had he received skilful European treatment, and that sufficient efforts had not been made to reset the broken bone.

The Coroner asked Mr Bowler to put his proposed rider on paper, he said, after consideration, that his purpose was served by his simply having mentioned his view of the matter.

TO AUSTRALIA—AND BACK.

The following notes of a voyage from Hongkong to Australia and back, made by Capt. James Ross of the British steamer *Benedict* have been kindly furnished to us for publication.

Left Hongkong on the 11th August for Sydney, New South Wales, and passing out into the Pacific Ocean north of Luzon proceeded south to the west of Fellow Islands and then within sight of the position of the Siquilas Isles as marked on Inlay's chart of the Eastern Archipelago without seeing anything of them from the masthead at sun-set although the weather was clear. Next day, 18th August, at noon, our latitude was 6° 56' N., long 132° 31' E., the day very clear and favourable for seeing a long distance; but from the masthead we could see nothing of the Johannes Islands which are laid down in the charts about this position. Our chronometers were rated in Hongkong before we left and the observations were good. We had light S.E., 1-3 winds from leaving Hongkong till we got to 15 S., and from there to Sydney N.E., and easterly 8-4; fine weather and not a shower of rain. The currents from Luzon to 6° N. were a mile an hour to the S.W.; from 6° N. to 24 N., a mile an hour to the eastward; from 24 N. to St. John's, 14 miles an hour to the westward. There is little current in the Coral Sea but a strong southerly current on the coast of Australia. We passed between New Ireland and the Solomon Group both going and coming, and had currents till nearly right past them and wind also till we got to 10° N., when we had N.E. winds. We passed in sight of Melish Reef, but saw no beacon on it, so suppose it has been washed away. Squally island off the N.E. coast of New Ireland, I found to be only about 2-3 miles square instead of 15 miles long and 3 broad as it is set down on the chart I have. It is all but covered with trees of a good height. Some cocones came off with a lot of men on them, and we saw about 150 more on the shore. We passed within ten miles of the Is and of Kumi, (Meio-Suma group) and saw no signs of broken water either to N.W. or to S.W. of it, as is reported and marked on the charts as existing in lat. 24° N; long 132.23 E. We had clear weather and a moderately high sea. We found the Kuro current running 1½ knots an hour as we passed Kumi.

Police Intelligence.

(Before C. V. Cragh, Esq.)

Saturday, Nov. 29.

ASSAULT.

Joseph McEuen, 23, a seaman on board the German barque *Margrethe*, and Soren Hansen, 39, a seaman on board the German barque *Malina*, were charged with assaulting one Chan Ching Po, on the evening of the 28th instant.

The defendants were both more or less under the influence of liquor and appear to have committed a most unprovoked assault. Two chair coolies also complained that they had not been paid by the defendants who had used their chairs.

First defendant was fined \$2 and ordered to pay \$1.50 amends to complainant and 50 cents to the chair coolie, in default, to suffer ten days' imprisonment with hard labor. The second defendant to pay 50 cents to the chair coolie or two days' imprisonment.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

Kwok A-po, 28, a boatman, was charged with disorderly conduct and throwing stones through the windows of a dwelling house in First Street.

It appeared the defendant's wife is employed as a servant in the house in question, and he had been permitted to visit her there. Some little disagreement had occurred between him and his wife, and out of revenge he had thrown several stones through the windows of the house.

Defendant denied having a wife, and said that he had not thrown any stones. Fined \$3, in default seven days' imprisonment with hard labor, and ordered to enter into his own recognizance in \$25 to be of good behaviour for twelve months.

ATTEMPTED FELONY.

Yau A-tim, 32, coolie, was charged with attempting to break into a godown belonging to the *Tai Hung* mat shop, by means of a false key.

Defendant was arrested by a watchman employed on the adjoining premises with the key in his hand. The lock of the door was opened and hanging on the staple. On being searched he was found to have a knife and a box of matches in his possession. Prisoner admitted four previous convictions for larceny from godowns.

Sentenced to six months' imprisonment, the first and last fourteen days to be in solitary confinement, the remainder with hard labor, and to be exposed in the stocks for six hours.

BREACH OF THE OPIUM ORDINANCE.

Ng A-kwai, 35, an opium boiler, and Tai Hung Ngan, 36, unemployed, were charged with being in possession of a quantity of prepared opium contrary to the Opium Ordinances of 1858, 1879.

Defendants were arrested by Antonio dos Santos, an Excise Officer, on the arrival of the steamer *I-chang*. First defendant had formerly been employed in the opium farm and said that he had brought the opium from Fat Shan for his own use. Second defendant was a new comer and did not know that he was doing wrong.

First defendant was fined \$100 or six weeks' imprisonment, the second \$40 or twenty-one days' imprisonment.

GAMBLING.

Chau Ahoi, 54, a coolie, charged on the 20th instant with haunting a gambling house No. 6 Pound Lane, again appeared before the Court this morning.

Inspector Grey and Sergeant Perry proceeded to No. 4 Pound Lane to execute a warrant upon the occupant for keeping a gambling house, and accidentally found that No. 6 was also a gambling establishment. Both houses were fitted up with the usual appliances for gambling. On the arrival of the police a number of men rushed from No. 6, defendant being the only one secured. Fined \$2 or fourteen days' imprisonment.

MORE OPIUM.

Chen Achiu, 29, a rent collector, was charged with being in possession of a quantity of opium without a permit from the Opium Farmer.

Defendant gave the usual excuse that he bought it for his own use and did not know he was doing wrong.

Fined \$60 or four weeks' imprisonment.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.

Kwok Akow, 30, unemployed was charged with stabbing a boy eight years of age in the eye with a knife. It appears that defendant, who is mentally deranged, was annoyed by a number of boys who are in the habit of teasing him, and in a moment of exasperation he drew a knife and stabbed the boy in the face.

The boy was ordered to be sent to the Tung Wah Hospital, and the case remanded for a week.

Manila.

(Translated from our Exchanges.)

DAMAGE BY THE GALE.

A typhoon visited Manila on the 20th and 21st instant, and its effect was very severely felt both ashore and afloat. On shore several houses were unroofed, some of the trees which ornamented the streets were uprooted, and others had branches broken; street lamps, telegraph wires, &c., all show the effects of the storm. Afloat several lorches and small crafts were capsized and sunk, some lost their masts and rudder. On the morning of the 19th at 9 o'clock, the Captain of the Port gave warning for the vessels in port to prepare for bad weather, and consequently the corvette *Dona Maria de Molina* left for Cavite seeking a shelter place, but unfortunately the effects of the weather were more severely felt there than in Manila. The *Molina* on her way to Cavite, saw her steam launch sink; the *Patino* was dragged up to the Arsenal roadstead; the *Emeralda*, which arrived on Saturday, also experienced the gale, although not in its full force; the *Emmy*, which arrived yesterday (23rd) from Amoy, was lost; she lost one man and one boat at Cape Bolinao. News has also been received from several other places where the gale blew with more or less intensity.

The British ship *Thomas Bell*, which left Manila on the 19th instant, with some 18,700 piculs sugar and 100 millares cigars, for San Francisco, put back on the 25th, with some damage, no doubt sustained during the typhoon of the 20th.

It is said that the last typhoon has caused much damage to the paddy crops, which are about to be collected; the Pasig rice fields have suffered the most.

It is observed that the houses with zinc roofs have sustained much more damage than the others from the effects of the gale of the 20th.

A letter from Zamboanga dated the 8th inst., and received at Manila on the 14th, gave news of two inundations which occurred there, on the 27th Oct. and on the 3rd Nov., both causing much desolation. The inundations were the effect of heavy rain.

We hear that probably owing to the loss of the *Leyte*, a steamer named the *Romulus*, now in Hongkong, will come to take her place.

News from Iloos Sur to the 1st instant says that a dense cloud of locusts at Bangui is doing great damage to the paddy.

At the sale of cigars held on the 21st instant, 10,597 millares were offered, and 5,705 millares sold for a total sum of \$73,185.40.

The German barque *H. Upmann*, from Hongkong to Iloilo, arrived on the 8th inst., with rice.

The American schooner *Julia A. Brown*, from Amoy to Iloilo, arrived on 6th instant, in ballast.

The American ship *Sacramento*, 1418 tons, left Iloilo for New York, with 1,705,412 kilograms sugar and 28,468 kil. sawnwood.

The American ship *Adam M. Simpson*, 1524 tons, left Iloilo for New York, with 2,176,053 kil. sugar.

A private letter from Madrid, dated the 16th September last, to a friend at Manila, says that the application of Mr. Bremon for permission to construct four tramways in Manila has been approved.

We understand that the authorities have abolished certain practices that have been introduced into the Customs despatches, to which we have referred on several occasions, giving vent to the views taken by respectable merchants of this place with regard to them. So just a resolution is no doubt founded on sound reasons which call for no comment.

A cigar sale was held on the 8th Nov., when out of 4,512 millares offered, 1,293 were sold for a total sum of \$16,715.95.

A series of successful lectures has been given at the Literary and Artistic Lyceum of Manila recently by Don Emilio Ramirez de Arrellano, on the interesting subject of "The Poetry among the Oriental Races," the last lecture of the series took place on the 7th instant.

It is said that a robbery was perpetrated in the house of the German physician, Doctor Nissen, and the sum of \$200 in money and jewellery was carried away. The thieves had sufficient time to move away with a travelling bag which was afterwards found on the bank of a river.

Two gold mine appearances were discovered in the Bulalacao hill, in the village of Mambulao, on the 30th Oct. last.

The steamer *Diamante* arrived here on the 11th instant, from Hongkong, bringing \$113,000 in silver.

China.

NINGPO.

One of the pleasant features of a residence at Ningpo is the annual series of Winter Evening Lectures and Entertainments, organized by the Committee of the local Book Club. Other small Outports might well take a lesson from Ningpo in this matter, and endeavour to provide similar means of intellectual entertainment during the winter months.

The present season opened on the evening of Wednesday last, with a lecture by the well-known naturalist, Mr. A. A. Faurel, of the Imperial Customs Service, and lately Honorary Curator of the Shanghai Museum. During a residence at Chefoo in 1875, Mr. Faurel took the opportunity of making a very thorough exploration of the Shantung Promontory, and in the following year published an able article in the *China Review* embodying the results of his researches. This paper formed the basis of the lecture delivered on Wednesday night, with the title, "A Naturalist's trip to the Chinese Far East." It was illustrated by over seventy excellent coloured drawings, the work of a native artist, representing a

great variety of birds, beasts, fishes, shells, flowers, &c., found in the region described by Mr. Faurel.

Mr. Marsh Cooper, Esq., H.M.'s Consul, occupied the chair and introduced the lecturer as a personal friend, a learned scientist, and "the original discoverer of the Chinese Alligator."

The lecture was of a very interesting character, and withal of considerable scientific value. Mr. Faurel is evidently a keen and accurate observer and an ardent lover of Nature in all her varied forms.

A hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer was moved by the Rev. F. Galpin, seconded by Mr. Wadman, and carried by acclamation; the proceedings terminating with the usual compliment to the Chairman.

Mr. Frank J. Smith, honorary Secretary, announced that the second meeting of the season will take place about two weeks hence, in the form of a Musical and Literary Entertainment.

14th Nov.—News.

NEWYANG.

Nov. 11th. The weather keeps fine, writes our correspondent, but is getting cold at night, when the thermometer (Fahr.) falls to 22°. It looks like a late winter at present, but there is no knowing when a sudden change may occur.—News.

CONEY Island revels in electric lights. The big pier has twenty-five of them. Each hotel has a number, and the tall tower has a few. To the ocean traveller these present a brilliant sight at night. Yet there are many ocean travellers who never heard of electric lights and who are accustomed to seeing these beacons in New York harbor. A ship coming from Australia cast anchor for the night, her Captain being so bewildered by what he thought were half a dozen light-houses gone crazy that he did not know where to go. A pilot boarded the Italian vessel one night, and found the Captain and crew on their knees, praying in terror for protection from what they supposed to be demons dancing along the hitherto unfrequented shore. Coney Island should hide her light under a bushel.—New York World.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, November 29.
PIUM.—New Patna, cash, \$562½
" Old " " 525
" New Benares, cash, 510
" Old " " 510
" New Malwa, credit, 705
" Allowance Tael, —
" Old Malwa, credit, 740
" Allowance Tael, —

Exchange.

Bank, Wire, ... 3/9½
" Demand, ... 3/10
" 30 days' sight, ... 3/10½
" 4 months' sight, ... 3/10½
Credits, ... 3/10½
Documentary, 4 months' sight, 3/10½
India, Wire, ... 22½
" Demand, ... 22½
Shanghai, demand, ... 7½
" 80 days' sight, ... 7½
Gold Leaf, 99½ fine ... 27.10
Sovereigns, ... 5.27

Shares.

Tongkong Bank, 57½ prem. sellers.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,360, sales.
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,360, buyers.
North China Ins. Co., \$1,125.
Yantai Ins. Assoc., \$1,780, sales.
Chinese Insurance Co., \$3.10, sales.
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$815, sales.
China Fire Ins. Co., \$22½, sales.
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 10½ prem.
H.K. C. M. S. Boat Co., \$12 prem., sales.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 11
China Coast St. Nav. Co., Tls. 101
Hongkong Gas Co., \$70
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$66
China Sugar Refining Co., \$159
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal, do. 1877, do.

Temperatures.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, November 29.
BAROMETRE—9 A.M. ... 30.280
Do. 1 P.M. ... 30.184
Do. 4 P.M. ... 30.170
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. ... 70
Do. 1 P.M. ... 7

THE "DOUBLE ACROSTICS FOR THE SERVICES."

The "Double Acrostics for the Services" are distinguished by the two principal words being connected with the Naval and Military professions; such for example as "Sword," "Marling-pike," "Platoon," &c. No such restriction applies to the lights.

All solutions should be sent to *Editor, China Mail Office*, by noon, on the Friday following the publication of any one Acrostic, with the word "Acrostic" on the envelope. Any arriving subsequently will not be entertained.

A premium of \$10 will be given to the person giving the greatest number of correct solutions by New Year's day.

Every Saturday a new Acrostic will be given, together with the solution of the one of the previous week.—The successful names will also be published.

ANSWER TO ACROSTIC No. VI.		
Cross.	Trans.	
C	Coat	T
R	River	R
O	One	E
S	Sole	E
S	Shoes	S

Correct answers have been received from "Silent," and "Taeping." We regret that "skates" are not generally employed on land.

VII.

Stately in ponderous masses, we sweep on our onward way,
With rapiers and bright cuirasses, and doublets flaunting and gay;
Ancestors we of our second, our second more nimble and keen,
Whose skill a proverb is reckoned, where'er a warrior is seen.

Without their help this beautiful world were waste,
Yet with their aid, whole nations are effaced.

Enthroned in gorgeous pomp he comes,
Midst cymbals' clash and tuck of Orient drums.

O'er scorching sands and arid plain I roam
Untamed, I make the wilderness my home.

Of social scoundrels thou art far the worst,
In every age by God and man accursed.

Can the leopard change its spots?
Or the child of Ham his skin?
Yet spite of outward blot
Souls may be white within.

Ingenious artifice to raise the wind
To fly a kite, quite useless you will find.

Chieftain with faithless wife accursed
Brave victim to a tyrant's lust.

My scorching breath follows o'er land and sea;
So make all haste to get away from me.

Compelled for love's sweet sake and jealous spouse
To wander where the loving cattle browse.

In canting parsons' mouths from year to year—
Bridegroom and blushing bride, the pretty dear.

On land and on water it runs and it floats;
'Tis often on horse-back and often in boats;
'Tis seen on the ocean, yet when on the shore
'Tis sometimes on two legs, and sometimes on four.

The easiest thing to give,
The hardest to remove,
Not easy to forgive
And harder still to prove.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

BY GEORGE DEWILNIN.

Tune—"Donald McDonald."
Hoo, Donald's around in full feather,
And Sandie's gone clean up the hill;
The Thistle, defiant as ever,
Now gracefully wags 'er good will.
Fras the good-bearing slopes o' the west
To the land of Plymouth's famed rock,
Ken—the bird that is cock o' the nest
Is a chick frae the auld Scottish stock.

Chorus—Brogues and brogans and a',
Kilted and plaided an' a',
Proudly the Grants trod the heather,
Stout hearts and braid claymore an' a'.

Auld nature is ne'er democratic;
Her kings she will have, spite o' a';
She rears them in cellar or attic,
Awaiting her hour for to a';
Whatever their country or nation,
Their domains as wide as the sea,
And crowned on "the special occasion"
When genius commands victory.

Brogues and brogans, etc.
Columbia's great chieftain admiring
Her hero, the pride o' the la',
Fu' vauntie, we can't help aspiring,
To ca' him a St. Andrew's man.
The grand emblem—ye ken—o' a Scot,
A volcano covered wi' snow,
And, brave Grant, gin ye only tak thought,
Is measured by that best o' a'.

Brogues and brogans, etc.
We ken weel the canny dooce spirit,
That chooses its ain time to loup,
Dashing genius has learned for to dree it,
Sae sturdy it is, at a coup.
It dwelt in the vale and the mountain,
Where the clansmen the heather stained red,
And Grant's veins are filled frae that
fountain

Of a' that's heroic in bluid.
Brogues and brogans and a',
Kilted and plaided an' a',
Proudly the Grants trod the heather,
Stout hearts and braid claymore an' a'.

—San Francisco Evening Post.

A DAY WITH "THE RAJA."

Try not to laugh, dear Vanity. I know you don't mean anything by it; but these Indian kings are so sensitive. The other day I was translating to a young Raja what Val Prinsep had said about him in his "Purple India." He had only said that he was a dissipated young ass and as ugly as a baboon; but the boy was quite hurt and began to cry, and I had to send for the Political Agent to quiet him and put him to sleep. When you consider the matter philosophically there is nothing so ridiculous as a Raja. Take a hypothetical case; picture to yourself a Raja who does not get drunk without some good reason, who is not ostentatiously unfaithful to his five-and-twenty queens and his five-and-twenty grand duchesses, who does not festoon his thorax with curious cutlery and jewels, and who does not paint his face with red ochre, and you should not think of such a one as an Indian king. India is not very fastidious; so long as the Government is satisfied, the people of India do not much care what the Rajas are like. A peasant proprietor said to Mr. Caird and me the other day, "We are poor cultivators; we cannot afford to keep Rajas. The Rajas are for the Lord Sahib."

The young Maharaja of Kuch Parwani assures me that it is not considered the thing for a Raja at the present day to govern. "A really swell Raja amuses himself." One hoards money, another plays at dice, a third is a horse, a fourth is a woman, and a fifth gets drunk; at least so Kuch Parwani thinks. Please don't say that I told you this. The Foreign Secretary knows what a high opinion I have of the Rajas, and indeed he often employs me to whitewash them when they get into scrapes. "A little playful, perhaps, but no more loyal Prince in India." This is the kind of thing I put into the Annual Administration Reports of the Agencies, and I stick to it. Playful no doubt, but a more loyal class than the Rajas there is not in India. They have built their houses of cards on the thin crust of British Rule that now covers the crater, and they are ever ready to pour a palikin of water into a crack to quench the explosive forces rumbling below.

The amiable chief in whose house I am staying to-day is exceedingly simple in his habits. At an early hour he issues from the zenana and joins two or three of his thakores, or barons, who are on duty at Court, in the morning draught of pium. They sit in a circle, and a servant in the centre goes round and pours the *kamboo* out of a brass bowl and through a wooden cloth into their hands, out of which they lap it up. Then a carmanum takes away the arid after-taste. One hums drowsily two or three bars of an old-world song; another clears his throat and spits; the chief yawns, and all snap their fingers, to prevent evil spirits skipping into his throat; a late riser joins the circle and all, except the chief, give him *tazim*—that is, rise and salaam; a coarse jest or two, and the party disperses. A crowd of servants swarm round the chief as he shuffles slowly away. Three or four mac-beavers walk in front shouting, "Raja, Maharaja, salaamat ho; nigarakho!"—"Please take notice: to the King, the great King let there be salutation!" A confidential servant continually leans forward and whispers in his ear; another remains close at hand with a silver tea-pot containing water and wrapped up in wet cloth to keep it cool; a third constantly whisks a yak's tail over the King's head; a fourth carries my Lord's sword; a fifth his handkerchief; and so on. Where is he going? He dawdles up a narrow staircase, through a dark corridor, down half-a-dozen steep steps, across a courtyard overgrown with weeds, up another staircase, along another passage, and so to a range of heavy quilted red screens that conceal doors leading into the female penitential. Here we must leave him. Two servants disappear behind the *parda* with their master, the others promptly lie down where they are, draw the sheets or blankets which they have been wearing over their faces and feet, and sleep. About noon we see the King again. He is dressed in white flowing robes with a heavy carnet of emeralds round his neck. His red turban is tied with strings of seed pearls and set off with an egret's spring from a diamond brooch. He sits on the Royal mattress, the *gaddi*. A big bolster covered with green velvet supports his back; his sword and shield are gracefully displayed before him. At the corner of the *gaddi* sits a little representation of himself in miniature, complete even to the sword and shield. This is his adopted son and heir. For all the queens and all the grand duchesses are childless, and a little kinsman had to be transplanted from a mud village among the cornfields to this dreamland palace to perpetuate the line. On the corner of the carpet on which the *gaddi* rests sit thakores of the Royal house, other thakores sit below, right and left, forming two parallel lines, dwindling into sardars, palace officers, and others of lower rank as they recede from the *gaddi*. Behind the Chief stand the servants with the emblems of royalty—the peacock feather, the fan, the yak tail, and the umbrella (now furled). The confidential servant is still whispering into the ears of his master from time to time. This is durbar. No one speaks, unless to exchange a languid compliment with the chief. Presently essences of roses and a compound of areas nut and lime are circulated, then a huge silver *hukka* is brought in, the chief takes three long pulls, the thakores on the carpet each take a pull, and the levee breaks up amid profound salaams. After this dinner, opium, and sleep.

In the cool of the evening our King emerges from the palace, and, riding on a prodigiously fat white horse with pink pinto, proceeds to the place of carousal. A long train of horsemen follows him, and footmen run before with guns in red flannel covers and silver maces, shouting "Raja, Maharaja salaamat." The horsemen immediately around him are mounted on well-fed and richly-caparisoned steeds, with all the bravery of cloth-of-gold, yak-tails, silver-chains, and strings of shells; behind are troopers in a burlesque of English uniform; and altogether in the rear is a mob of calligraph on skeleton charges, masquerading in every degree of shabbiness and rage, down to nakedness and a sword. The cavalcade passes through the city. The inhabitants pour out of every door and bend to the ground. Red cloths and white veils flutter at the casements overhead. You would hardly think the spectacle was one daily enjoyed by the city. There is all the hurrying and eagerness of novelty and curiosity there and there a little shy crowd of women gather at a door and salute the Chief with a loud shrill voice of dis-

cordant song. It is some national song of the chief's ancestors and of the old heroic days. The place of carousal is a bare spot near a large and ancient wall out of which grows a vast peepul tree. Hard by is a little temple surmounted by a red flag on the drooping bamboo. It is here that the *Ganesh* and *Dattatraya* solemnities are celebrated. Arrived on the ground, the Raja slowly circles his horse; then jerking the thorn-bit, causes him to advance pouncing and rearing, but dropping first on the near foot and then on the off foot with admirable precision; and finally, making the white monster, now in a lather of sweat, rise up and walk a few steps on his hind legs, the Raja's performance concludes amid many shouts of wonder and delight from the smooth-tongued courtiers. The thakores and sardars now exhibit their skill in the *mange* until the shades of night fall, when torches are brought, amid much saluting, and the cavalcade defiles, through the city, back to the palace. Lights are twinkling from the higher casements and reflected on the lake below; the *gola* slave-girls are singing plaintive songs, drum and cymbal answer from the open courtyards. The palace is awake. The Raja, we will romantically presume, bounds lightly from his horse and dances gaily to the harem to ding himself voluptuously into the luxurious arms of one of the five-and-twenty queens, or one of the five-and-twenty grand duchesses; and they stand for one delirious moment wreathed within each other's embraces—

While soft there breathes
Through the cool casement, mingled with the
sighs
Of midnight flowers music that seems to rise
From some still lake, so liquidly it rose,
And, as it swelled again at each faint close,
The ear could track through all that maze of
chords
And young sweet voices those impassioned
words—

"Ho, you there! fetch us a pint of gin;
and look sharp, will you?"

—For who, in time, knows whether we may vent
The treasure of our tongue, to what strange
chords

This gain of our best glory shall be sent,
To enrich unknown nations with our stores!
What worlds in the vast unknown Orient
May come refined with accents that are ours!

But, dear Vanity, I can see that you are impatient of scenes whose luxuries steal, spite of yourself, too deep into your soul; besides, I dread the effect of such warm situations on a certain Zuleika to whom the note of All Baba is like the thrice-distilled strains of the bulbul on Bende-meer's stream. So let us electify ourselves back to prose and propriety by thinking of the Political Agent; let us plunge into the cold waters of dreary reality by conjuring up the image of a figure in tail-coat and gold buttons dispensing justice while H. H. the romantic and picturesque Raja, G.O.S.I., amuses himself. Yet we hear cries from the gallery of "Vive M. le Raja; vive la bagatelle!"

So say we, in faint echoes, defying the anathemas of the Foreign Office. Do not turn this beautiful temple of ancient days into a mere mill for dross and budgets; but sweep it and purify it, and render it a fitting shrine for the homage and tribute of antique loyalty—"that proud submission, that subordination of the heart which kept alive, even in servitude itself, the spirit of an exalted freedom." With tail-coat and cocked hat government "the unbought or ce of life, the cheap desecration of nations, the nurse of manly sentiment and heroic enterprise is gone."—"All Baba" in *Vanity Fair*.

SUPREME COURT OF STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT ON INSURANCE MATTERS.

(Before His Honor the Chief Justice.)

TAN TIE AND ANOL. v. THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

This was an action on two marine policies of insurance to recover sums of \$6,500 and \$2,500 respectively on Insurances effected by the plaintiffs with the defendants by their agents, A. L. Johnston & Co., upon certain timber shipped by the plaintiffs in the *Magnolia* for a voyage from Singapore to Shanghai, which timber was wholly lost during such voyage by the perils insured against. Mr Davidson appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Donaldson and Mr Dunlop for the defendants.

The defendants pleaded several pleas, but rested their case at the trial upon the last three pleas, the last two, however, raising the defenses that were principally relied upon; they were as follows:—

1. That at the time of the defendants subscribing the policies they wrongfully concealed from the defendants the fact that the amount to be insured upon the goods and their valuation was greatly in excess of their real value.

2. That at the time of the defendants subscribing the policies they wrongfully concealed from the defendants the fact that the (the plaintiffs) were the shippers of a large quantity of other goods, timber, by the same vessel *Magnolia*, parts of which goods were insured by the plaintiffs under other policies with other companies for large amounts, greatly in excess of the real values of the goods. Both these facts, it was set forth, were known to the plaintiffs at the time of subscribing the policy, and unknown to the defendants and material to be known to the defendants and material to the risk of the policy. The insurances effected altogether by the plaintiffs for the timber with different companies amounted to \$38,000; of this \$14,000 was upon policies effected with Messrs Hooglandt & Co., and \$15,000 upon policies effected with Messrs MacLaine, Fraser & Co. The timber shipped by the plaintiffs was composed of Ballow and Darroo beams, pieces of Kranjie wood and planks. Three documents were put in to prove the quantities of timber so shipped, a copy of the ship's manifest, a memorandum enclosed in a letter from the plaintiffs' lawyer, Mr Koek, to the Captain of the ship declaring the measurements of the timber for freight, and the invoice. As regards the pieces of Kranjie wood, these documents all agreed that there were 60 pieces, as regards the planks according to the manifest the number was 1,899, according to the memorandum and the invoice the number was 1,995, but no particular question was raised as to that, although the value of these pieces was a matter of considerable discussion. It was admitted by Mr Davidson that there was an over-valuation on the Kranjie wood of 48 per cent and on the planks of 43 per cent. With regard to the Ballow and Darroo beams the quantities alleged to have been on board varied very considerably in the three documents, according to the ship's manifest the quantity was 579 tons, 47 cubic ft., according to the memorandum

the amount was 483 tons, according to the invoice the quantity was 818 tons. As regards the Kranjie and the planks, His Honor saw no reason to doubt from the evidence that the cost prices were as charged in the invoice and the amount of over insurance admitted upon them seemed correctly estimated. The insurance effected upon the total amount of the timber shipped by the plaintiffs amounting only to about 15 per cent, it is obvious that the 4th plea (No. 2 above) cannot be supported. The case of *Ionides v. Pender* had been strongly relied upon by the defendants as showing that such an over insurance would vitiate the policies. There being no jury in the case His Honor had to decide the point himself. Having gone carefully and at length into that case, His Honor said it left the law upon the subject as it stood before, and it was thus laid down in the last (1877) edition of *Arnold on Marine Insurance* page 303, immediately after referring to the case of *Ionides v. Pender*. "In fixing the valuation of goods," Lord Ellenborough said, "the assured may add to the first cost the premium and commission, and if he sees fit, the probable profit; or as he elsewhere puts it he may stipulate that in case of loss the loss shall be estimated according to the value of like goods at the port of delivery." The learned judge thus distinctly admitted that the assured might value his goods in the policy so as greatly to exceed the invoice price, in order to cover the expected profit. And indeed, as Mr Stevens remarks, "this is the real advantage that valid policies on goods holds out to the merchant." Conformably, therefore, with the law as he understood it and taking into consideration the evidence adduced on behalf of the defendants by the witnesses who were called to establish a custom or even a practice but to state what they think ought to be the practice under circumstances which the Chief Justice said he found himself brought to the conclusion that the 3rd plea (No. 1 above) of the defendants as well as the others had not been made out, and the verdict must be entered for the plaintiffs.—*Abridged from Straits Times*.

THE JAPANESE YEN.

We hear it said that the Japanese yen is becoming somewhat common in Shanghai, but very much doubt if any Chinese shroff or dealer in the Settlement would be prepared to accept it at par with the "Mexican," notwithstanding the recent action of the Japanese Government and foreign banks in Japan. However desirable foreigners and Chinese in Shanghai might feel the replacing of the "Mexican" with the yen in China to be, and however willing they might be themselves to accept the two coins as of equal value, the process of supplanting the "Mexican" with any slow one. Unfortunately the desires of people here in the matter have not to be consulted as much as those of "Mexican" is the recognized coin. The Chinese are proverbial for their dislike of innovation, and it is more than possible that the Government at Peking may be inclined to enter upon the coinage of a currency for the country before the millions of people in the interior can be induced to accept Japanese yen for "Mexicans." It must be admitted, however, that the Japanese coin is one that should recommend itself to "colonial" favour. Apart from its intrinsic value, it is a handsome, better coined, and perhaps a more reliable piece of money than the "Mexican." There is also less savour of the Western "barbarian" about it. It is, in one sense, half a Chinese coin, for it is impressed with Chinese characters, and glories, if we recollect rightly, in a dragon of the most approved pattern, and of the largest dimensions. Let the fate of the Japanese yen be what it may, it is hardly possible that matters of currency could be on a more unsatisfactory footing in the Far East than they are at the present moment. The first nation of the present day to possess a coinage, or what may pass for one, is a country, of any pretensions is now more deplorably situated in this respect than China. At Canton they chop up the foreign coin for reasons which are held to be insurmountable. Meetings have been held in Hongkong on the matter, and it has been held that it is impossible to put a stop to this mutilation of the currency—impossible to prevent the people from punching dollars to pieces, and impossible to refuse to accept these horribly defaced coins in payment. Here, in another part of the same country, a coin is to be practically thrown out of circulation by this same mutilating, and the cry is for clean dollars. When a Chinese committee were consulted in Hongkong with respect to this chopping of dollars, at the time the matter was taken into consideration by the Chamber of Commerce, we recollect they suggested that it was necessary to shuff the coins thus—necessary as a ready assurance of their genuineness. There might be something in this argument did not the practice at another port in the same country, and in all civilized countries, demonstrate its absolute fallacy. We notice a statement in one of the Japan papers that, following the notifications of the Government and the foreign banks, the shroffing of the yen has been already actively commenced at the Japanese ports. The *Hingo* paper says that, having occasion to pay over a quantity of these coins to a native merchant the other day, that worthy threw out twenty-five of them, apparently for no particular reason. Another took the same coins an hour later without hesitation. The chopping of dollars is only one of the many ponderous difficulties and drawbacks under which currency matters have to be conducted in the Far East.—*Shanghai Courier*.

CORRESPONDENT: "Will the editor please inform me where my family can go on Sundays and be cool and comfortable, without danger of being crowded?" Answer, by the *Rocheater Democrat*: Go to church.

And now the average boy, correcting the misstatements of his wayward sister, is impelled to pronounce the name of him whom to-day San Francisco delights most to honor. Is it not Ulysses?

When is a married man a bird? When he comes home at 2 A. M. P. S.—For the benefit of bachelors (if not being necessary for the married faction) we explain that when a man comes home at the hour named his wife makes him quail.

AFTER the Claimant's compliance with Dr. Kenealy's request to stand for Nottingham, there can be no doubt that he will go a step further, and, imitating his political sponsor, give his support to the Imperial policy of her Majesty's Government.

THE IRON entered into his sole, and the stricken sinner paused and pulled out the tack.

ON EXCHANGE OF MONEY.

The best thing you can bring with you from home to the Far East is a few thousand pounds in English gold. You will then appear respectable and on visit to the library and public gardens without blushing. And, when you come first to Shanghai, change a few hundred pounds into Mexican dollars. You will only be charged four shillings and two pence to the dollar, and you will have the advantage of a nice heavy weight in your pocket. This makes you feel rich and important and causes you to look down on people. I once knew a young man who was what is generally termed a British traveler. He had heard people talk about making money, "On Change." He changed a hundred sovereigns, and received \$480.00 for them. He was so proud of his exchange that he walked about the streets all day long jingling his money. He paid his way in gold and refused to touch upon his stock. He considered he had found the *El Dorado* of exchanges, and was about to write to *Punch* an article on the philosopher's stone. In his wisdom he changed his Mexican into Taels. He then ran down the Bund blessing every one except jinkish coolies. He had received so many bank notes that his mind was deranged. He became a monomaniac and fancied himself the Bank of England. He rather ignored Rothschild and called him *novus homo* and an ignoramus. He said these words over on the Pootung side, where there was no one listening. An Irishman told him that these were *High Coin* taels and that if he had the "real Chinese" he would have more of them. The Chinaman had paid him at the rate of a tael for a dollar and a half—320 taels. He changed them into Chinese taels and had more—325 of them. He now considered himself rapidly making a fortune. This made him go into the Astor House, and stand drinks "for the crowd" and pay for it in gold. He then went out where no one could see him and yelled. He shook with sobs and the tears came into his eyes as he thought how silly the Chinese were. When about starting for Japan he thought he would change his money into Yen Satzu, and John Chinaman gave him 350 of these valuable papers. At this he laughed louder than before and went rejoicing through the Inland Sea. Still he paid his expenses in other money, fearing to touch the pile he had made. In Japan he changed his money again—changed it into Japanese silver. They gave him the equivalent of 220 silver yen in ten-cent pieces. These he jingled unceasingly and erected Grecian columns with them on the table. Suddenly he took another fancy for Mexicanos. He wished to know how much he had made. From the number of ten-cent pieces he was in possession of he expected about nine hundred. He received one hundred and ninety-eight. This made him vehement and talk of "welching," but the teincent Chinaman did not "sawey what thing." Just then his uncle sent him a letter to come at once or he would disinherit him. He went home, and when he arrived in London, the bankers gave him for his 198 Mexicanos \$39 12d. Od. This made him speak on the subject of swindling for about ten minutes. His uncle was so glad to see him that he bought him a pony carriage and a rocking horse. That young man had a genius for exchange. I knew him when at school to exchange an "alley tor" for a "commoney" at a manifest loss, as all well versed in the subject of marble playing will understand. *Calum non animus mutant qui trans mare currunt*. He still talks familiarly of "the Far East" and mentions the Bourse and "Change" without blushing. A man once told me that his case was not a rare one, but I cannot believe him. No one could ever be so foolish except a broker.—*M. MAO M. M. in Shanghai Mercury*.

THE USE OF A WOMAN'S GLOVE.

A woman's glove is to her what a vest pocket is to a man. But it is more capacious, and in ninety-nine instances out of a hundred it is much better regulated. A man will carry \$200 worth of small change, four matches, half a dozen toothpicks, a short pencil, and yet not be able to find a nickel or a match or a toothpick or a pencil or a card when he wants to. Not so with a woman. She has the least bit of a glove, and in that glove she carries the nicest hands and a wad of bills and the memoranda for her intended purchase of dry goods and car tickets and matinee checks and may be a diminutive powder bag. We have no idea how she does it—how she manages to squeeze those thousand and one things into that too space. But she does it every time, and the glove never looks the least discomposed or plie or ruffled. And when a woman wants any article concealed about that glove she doesn't seem to have the least trouble in the world in getting at it. All that is required is a simple turn of the wrist, the disappearance of two fairy fingers, and the desired article is brought to light. It is a wonder that no savant can explain.

THE MOST MARRIED OF WOMEN.

Benjamin Abbott, who has just died in Smyrna, N. Y., in the 82d year of his age, was the seventh husband of his widow, who survives him. This much-talked-of and much-published event (for it went the rounds of the Press of the nation), when he for the second and she for the seventh time bowed before the altar of Hymen, occurred on June 20th 1876, he then being 73 and she 82 years old. Mrs. Abbott's history in the marital relations of life stands, perhaps, without a parallel in the records of the nation, and tradition has it there is to be yet another. It is currently stated without contradiction that some years ago she had a vision in which eight men stood before her in a peculiarly impressive manner, which she has ever regarded as prophetic of the number of conquests she was to make. The eighth is just as likely and as reasonable as the seventh, and already public gossip is beginning to mark this and that man as the victim of the next conquest. Her maiden name was Williams, and she has been successively Mrs. Traux, Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. Farrow, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Pratt, and Mrs. Abbott. In every instance, save the first, she has married widowers, some of them with a good number of children, and on one occasion in her early married life she went to the Alms House and took therefrom three children and raised them. She never had any children of her own. All her life has been spent near Smyrna and all her husbands were buried by the same undertaker.

"The iron entered into his sole," and the stricken sinner paused and pulled out the tack.

THE ALLITERATORS.
We want to walter in the blood of the blamed blatherblathers who perennially persist in aiming at "apt alliteration," artificial in all articles appearing in their particular papers. We want to welcome all well-wishers of our common country, of our corrupted commonwealth, and our beloved Boston to our aid in seizing upon this sign of sensationalism, and dreadfully dragging the driving, dreary and drooling draft, and driving it from the columns of contemporary collections of composition. How direfully and distressingly disgusting to the lover of light or lofty literature to be pertinaciously and perpetually pestered with some such sentence as "Dear Daniel Drew Dear," or "The Boston Battered Beaten Beautifully," or "The Fire-Brand Furious," or "Murky Murder Mangles the Mortal Manes of More Massacred Men." There is a kind of meaningless, musical madness about this literary luscious that decidedly deceives its devotees. They think they are doing doughty deeds with their quavery, querulous, and quixotic quills; whereas they but mechanically manipulate meaningless maundering, marring meretricious mouthings and mournful mutterings with mendacious and mediocre matter. Out on the outre aud outrageous outpourings of these outcasts, these outlaws. Out them if you can; outdo them if you can't.—*Boston Transcript*.

Miscellaneous.

Tas mortality in London, which declined one recent week to 18 per 1,000 persons living, is considerably below the average of the past ten years. The death-rate in 22 other large towns was 19, and ranges from 14 in Oldham to 26 in Liverpool.

The distillery of Sir Edmund Hay Currie and Co., in Bombay, was destroyed by fire on 16th ultimo, the damage being estimated at \$400,000. No less than 40,000 gallons of spirits were consumed.

Mr. Archibald Forbes, whose health has greatly improved since his return from South Africa, says the London *Athenaeum*, contemplating postponing his lecturing arrangement, and proceeding to Afghanistan as a special correspondent.

Mrs. J. Wilson, of the World Circus, before leaving Ceylon, applied for permission to catch twenty elephants for the circus.

It is all well enough to say that Weston's sanity comes within the pale of criticism, but it has not been discovered that he ever paid a dollar to see a walking-match.—*N. Y. Comm. Advertiser*.

CETEWAYO has a stately air, a tall, sinewy figure, good features, a fearless glance, beautiful teeth, a head splendidly set upon his shoulders, and a velvet skin. His attire is likewise impressive—a \$2 table-cloth of the ordinary red and green pattern. His activity does not seem to affect his spirits; he is perfectly cheerful, has a good appetite, chats pleasantly with his wardens and enjoys his daily walk.

"The driving wheel of a certain locomotive," said the teacher, "is seventeen feet, say. It is twenty-eight miles from Burlington to Mount Pleasant. Now, if a fly clings to the edge of that wheel, how far does it travel while the engine goes from Burlington to Mount Pleasant?" Smart bad boy, in tones expressive of supreme disgust. "Twenty-eight miles, in course. What did you give it away for?"—*Burlington Hawkeye*.

"The remains, which are of John Brown, the father, while lying the grave within decay, however the soul of him proceeds forward continually," is now a popular song in France.

About 30,000 telephones are now in use in America and about 500 in England. Things are so close together there, says the *Philadelphia Bulletin*, that they don't need them.

The grandma of a little four-year-old had been telling her one day not to say people lied, but rather that they were mistaken. Her grandmother, to amuse her, told her a bear story, which was a tough one to believe. After she had finished, the little girl looked up into her face, and exclaimed: "Grandma, that is the biggest mistaken I ever heard."

A well-known carpet-drummer gives the following itemized account of his Spring operations: Miles, 3964; trunks, 4; shown goods, 116; sold, 98; been asked the news, 5061; told, 2210; lied about it, 2160; didn't know, 691; changed policies, 46; daily expenses allowed by house, \$8; actual average, \$7; clean profit, \$1; cash on hand, \$2.60; been to church, 1.

At a private party in this city a few evenings since, a Scotchman requested an Irishman, who was seated at the piano, to favor the company with "Erin Go Brawl." "I can't do the beautiful theme 'justified,' replied the gentleman from Erin, "but I might substitute for it, 'Scots, where were ye when Wallace bled?'"

MARRIAGE improves some women's beauty. Some of them never have a pair of lovely black eyes until after they are wedded a year or two.

Now that Ceteawayo is caught, the real question, says "Atlas" in the *World*, is not whether he shall be kept at Cape Town or on Robben Island, but what he has done to deserve imprisonment for the remainder of his natural life. The unfortunate monarch may have been a little "rough" on his own people; but that was no reason why we should attack and depose him. Sir Hartle Frere, no doubt, framed a very clever bill of indictment against him, but scarcely any of the charges were sustained. It is quite untrue to call Ceteawayo the author of a dangerous military system, which for ever threatened the peace of his neighbors. That system had been in existence for more than sixty years, and throughout a greater part of that time remained close to our Natal borders without being exaggerated into a dangerous menace. Chaka and his Zulus certainly overran Natal about 1820; but then there were no white people settled so far north, and the fighting was between Kaffir and Kaffir. The real inventor of the celibate man-eating machine was Dingwayo, who, when a fugitive in the English camp in the early part of this century, saw, admired, studied, and eventually imitated, our military organization. Chaka was a soldier in one of Dingwayo's regiments; and when he became supreme, he developed and improved what his chief had begun. Ceteawayo administered, therefore, to the legacy of his predecessors, and, like them, he would probably have left us alone had we not struck the first blow.

POSTAL RATES.

When we give the postal rates in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world, the rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables Rates are given in cents, and are, for letters, per half ounce, for Books and Maps, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of letters may be sent at Book Rate. Two newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted in the folds. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the envelope be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as are written by hand, do not bear character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied letters, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet are sent to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article must accompany it with a Return Receipt paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Africa, America, Egypt, Mauritius, all America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Cuba, Labrador, with all Danish, Dutch, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 8 cents per 1/2 oz.
Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 12 cents per 1/2 oz.
Cards, 5 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.Z.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.Z.), Hayti (N.Z.), New Granada (N.Z.), Panama (N.Z.), and Venezuela (N.Z.).

Via San Francisco via Southampton via Brindisi or via Suez.

Letters, 12 30 34
Registration, None. 8 8
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8
Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.Z.), Ecuador (N.Z.), Nicaragua (N.Z.):—
Letters, 20 30 34
Registration, 4 4 6
Newspapers, 12 6 8
Books & Patterns, 8 None. None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—
Letters, 12 12 16
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8
Registration, 8 8 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—
Letters, 30 34
Registration, 4 4 6
Newspapers, 12 6 8
Books & Patterns, 8 8 8
Registration, 8 8 8

British & Union Islands only:—
Letters, 8 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 8; Newspapers, Books and Patterns, 4.

A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 2 8 2 2

Between any other two of the following places (through British Office) viz:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China, Japan, Bangkok, Coochin, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, 4 8 2 2

Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 8 2 2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions set forth may pass as a newspaper. The conditions are as follows:—

1. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or articles relating thereto, or to other subjects, with or without advertisements.

2. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and be printed on a sheet or sheets unbound.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper. Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars.—Letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to *bond fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as such for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in a secure manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as boxes, &c.), Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Parcel Post to Europe, &c.*, which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the sender nor the addressee of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony."

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will pay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers.—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns.—to British Office, 5 lbs.; if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a *bond fide* sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of Registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the default or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £2.....18 cents.
" £2.....36 "
" £2.....54 "
" £10.....72 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).
Up to \$25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like; application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

+ Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 9 per cent premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

November 29, 1879.

Letts. Pap. Letts. Pap.

A'len, E. L. B. 1 Loach, E. 4
Attack, Mypan 1 regd. MacCarthy, Dr. 1
Ayoon 1 regd. Chas. E. 2
Azavedo, Joao 1 Memmott, B. 2
R. de 1 Marshall, Mrs. 1
Barling, A. 1 regd. Boobert 1
Barker, G. 1 Maurer, Mr. 1
Boukman, Carl 1 card McDuff, Mrs. 1
Bernard, Earl 3 McFarlane, 1
Bourbon, Chas. 1 card Richard 1
Brathwaite, Capt. 1 Morgenroth, G. A. 2
Bratsberg, Oluf 2 Morn, B. 1
Brown, Capt. 1 Muir, P. 18
A. B. 1 Neco, Mathew 1
Carro, Sig. E. 1 rd Ng Ah On 1
Cavillon, G. 1 Nicholson 1
Civetta, Giovanni 1 Alex. (seaman) 1
Colby, Mrs. 1 Nicola, Sor Diego 2
Corcoran, J. 1 Nielsen, F. C. 1
Cretcher, Monsr. 1 O'Brien, Timothy 1
Crofton, Mrs. G. 1 Olive, Monsr. R. 2
Crofton, Geo. 1 Page, John Ed. 1
Davis, G. 1 Percy, Wm. Jas. 1
Dawe, Wm. 1 2 Petusi, C. N. 1
Descamps, Monsr. 1 Poyed, Mortell 1
Doherty, G. E. 1 Pusan & Co., W. 1
Dubamel, Chas. 1 Quao-Yee-See 1 regd.
Easton, James 1 Qiong Ying Wok 1 regd.
Emery, H. C. 1 Rosenthal, D. S. 1
Er-Gee-Lee, Rev. 1 Roussel, Monsr. 1
Ettridge, Frank 1 Rummelshagen 1
Farfar, G. 1 S. Igado, Sor Jose 2
Fernandes, David 1 Sell, G. P. 1
Francis, Francis 1 Shere, J. B. 2 bks.
Francisco, Ygo. 1 Shim Lim 4
Master 1
Frankish, Mr. 1 Shing Gai 1
Geyer, Max 1 Smith, W. Fara 3
Gi Goum 1 Southwick, J. M. 2
Gundinger, 1 Souza, A. M. P. 1
Francisco, 1 Stone, E. 1
Green, Mrs. M. E. 1 S. Ugar, H. 1
Grossberger & Co. 2 regd. Suee Long & Co. 1 regd.
Heir, John 1 Sutton, W. 1
Haworth, J. 1 Tan, a Miss N. S. 1
Hee Heang 1 Telovitz, T. 1
Hee, Samuel 1 Thibault, T. 1
Inburi, Ba. 2 Thorne, M. M. 1
J. K. 1 Tong Ying 1 regd.
Jager & Co. 1 Venon, H. 1
Jen's, John 1 (Opera Co.) 1
Johanson, J. J. 1 Voon & Co. 1
Kong Wok Sing 1 regd. Weight, J. 1
F. J. 1 W. L. to Mrs. F. W. 1
Leko, W. 1 Williams, G. A. P. 1
Er. 1 W. J. 1 regd.
Laurer, J. 1 W. J. 1 regd.
Le Jono, 1 15 Wm. Kam 1
Monsr. R. 1 Chung (Sing) 1
Leon, J

